

The greater knowledge of our ability to be able to respond to those kinds of devastating injuries, physical injuries through weapons, the better off we will be. The more we can find a way to determine and fight against the war against bioterrorism, the better off we will be. Advances in these and many other fields will hinge on our ability to understand and manipulate the human genome and its products. That is why the Human Genome Project was such a great accomplishment, and why we should continue to draw attention to this critical research through Human Genome Month and DNA Day.

This is an excellent resolution, Mr. Speaker, because it educates my colleagues and educates the public.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 11, 2003*

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, due to business in my district, I was unable to vote during the following rollcall votes. Had I been present I would have voted: No. 244—"no"; No. 245—"no"; No. 246—"yes"; No. 247—"yes"; No. 248—"yes."

#### TRIBUTE TO THOMAS N. JACOBSON

### HON. JOE BACA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 11, 2003*

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Thomas N. Jacobson, who recently won the Rabbi Norman F. Feldheim Award for service to our community. Mr. Jacobson is an individual of great distinction, and we join with family and friends in honoring his remarkable achievements and expressing pride in this recognition that has been afforded to him.

Thomas is a remarkable individual who has devoted his life to helping people throughout his community. His kindness and passionate spirit render him a vital resource to his congregation and beloved community member.

For the past 25 years, Thomas has dedicated himself to the Congregation Emanu El, serving as Commission Chair, Legal Counsel, member of the Board of Managers of the Home of Eternity Cemetery, Secretary, Treasurer, Vice President, and President. In these capacities, he has been an integral contributor to the management and administration of Congregational affairs, as well as a participant in raising crucial funds for the Congregation.

In addition to these contributions, Thomas has been a partner in the firm of Gresham, Savage, Nolan & Tilden, receiving the highest possible evaluation of his profession for integrity and performance, and has taken a proactive approach to leadership in the community.

Through his participation in countless activities and committees, Thomas has exhibited kindness, love, humility, and a deep resolve to ameliorate all aspects of community life, so it is only appropriate that he receive Rabbi Norman F. Feldheim Award.

I join today with his wife, Lorie, and his daughters, Jolene and Gretchen, in their joy at this wonderful honor he has received. He is a symbol of all that is good in his profession and an inspiration to his community.

And so, Mr. Speaker, we salute Thomas N. Jacobson. We express admiration he has received this wonderful and well-deserved honor and hope that others may recognize his good works in the community.

REMEMBERING MR. ALDO PINESCHI, SR. OF ROSEVILLE, CALIFORNIA

### HON. JOHN T. DOOLITTLE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 11, 2003*

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to remember and honor an outstanding citizen, Mr. Aldo Pineschi, Sr., from the City of Roseville, California. Following a lifetime of dedication to family and community, Aldo Pineschi passed away on May 30, 2003. He was 79 years old.

After his parents emigrated from Northern Italy and settled in Chicago, Aldo was born in the Windy City in 1924. Three years later, the Pineschi family relocated to Roseville, which would remain Aldo's home for the rest of his life. Shortly after graduating from Roseville High School in 1942, he served in the United States Army during World War II in England and France. He returned home in 1945 and wed Claire Bertolucci a year later.

Aldo began his professional life by going to work for the Pacific Fruit Express (PFE) railroad just as his father did. During the nearly 20 years he was with PFE, he also helped raise his four children and attended college. He first attended Placer College (now Sierra College) and eventually completed his degree at California State University, Sacramento. He then went to work for Aerojet for several years.

In 1965, Aldo became the Personnel/Purchasing Manager for the City of Roseville. Then, from 1970 until his retirement in 1980, he served as Roseville's Assistant City Manager. In this capacity, he helped set the stage for Roseville's transformation from a once-sleepy railroad town to what is now a vibrant, well-planned community with award-winning parks, law enforcement, and city management. The City is also home to nationally-recognized, high-performing public schools. Its railroad past blends with its newer high-tech industry and thriving commercial centers. Its residential areas include dynamic new developments as well as historic neighborhoods. In short, Mr. Speaker, Roseville is a model community with a high quality of life and a bright horizon, and Aldo's vision and hard work are a large part of the reason why.

In addition to his professional accomplishments, Aldo left a legacy of volunteer service. Many remember his years-long participation with the George Buljian Cooking Crew, a group of community leaders headed by a former mayor, who helped raise over one million dollars for local charities by serving up steak dinners.

Aldo also played an active role in shaping local politics, helping to elect numerous candidates to local offices. In the late 1950s he

himself served on the Roseville Joint Union School District Board of Trustees. He also made a run for the California State Senate, and in 1962, fell just 78 votes shy of becoming Placer County Clerk. His involvement in and discussion of politics was one of his loves.

However, his truest love remained his wife of 57 years, Claire. She survives him, along with their four children and seven grandchildren. These include daughter Leah and son-in-law Mario; son Alan and daughter-in-law Susan; son Aldo, Jr. and his wife Lesli; son Neil; and grandchildren Howard and Gina Gibson; Matt, Michael, and Alina Pineschi; and Evangeline and Anthony Pineschi.

Today, I join with Aldo Pineschi, Sr.'s family, friends, and community to commemorate his life of committed service, good citizenship, and uncommon decency. May he rest in peace.

#### IN RECOGNITION OF VIC SOOD ON HIS SERVICE TO THE LIVERMORE AMADOR VALLEY TRANSIT AUTHORITY

### HON. ELLEN O. TAUSCHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 11, 2003*

Mrs. TAUSCHER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Vic Sood, General Manager of the Livermore Amador Valley Transit Authority (LAVTA), as he prepares to retire after 32 years of service in public transportation. For his unyielding commitment and dedication to running what has become one of the most effectively operated transit agencies in the entire Bay Area region, I would like to thank my good friend Vic Sood. The skillful craftsmanship of his work will endure far into the future.

Before moving to California, Vic Sood made many contributions to the public in the state of Washington. He was responsible for getting transit legislation passed into law in 1974 and 1975, which allowed for the formation and financing of new public transit systems, known as Public Transit Benefit Areas.

In September 1976, Vic Sood was appointed to serve as the first Executive Director of Community Transit after voters in Snohomish County, Washington, approved a sales tax increase to finance the Snohomish County Public Transit Benefit Area Corporation in June of that year. As a result of the legislation which he had labored to get passed, many new transit agencies were likewise created throughout the state of Washington.

While Executive Director of Snohomish County Community Transit, Vic Sood also served as President of the Washington State Transit Association in 1982 and 1983 and served as a regional representative to the American Public Transit Association's (APTA) Board of Directors in 1983 and 1984.

Subsequent to the formation of LAVTA in May 1986, as a Joint Powers Agency of the cities of Dublin, Pleasanton, Livermore and Alameda County for the provision of public transit in the area, Vic Sood was hired as the General Manager and started work in January 1986.

LAVTA began operating with only nine leased buses in 1986. Under Sood's management and with a quickly growing Livermore Valley, the system expanded to meet the area's needs and by 1990 the agency had

placed an order for 34 new buses. By 1996, LAVTA was serving one million passengers each year. In 2001, it was two million. LAVTA has grown to a fleet of 75 buses and 16 paratransit vehicles during Vic Sood's tenure.

Currently, Vic Sood serves as a member of APTA's Legislative Committee, Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21) Task Force and the Small Operators Steering Committee. He is also a member of the Legislative Committee of the California Transit Association and a Board Member of RIDES for Bay Area Commuters, Inc., the San Francisco Bay Area Partnership Board and California Transit Insurance Pool.

It has been my great pleasure to have worked with Vic Sood over the past seven years on transit issues both local and regional in perspective. He has been a supportive colleague and a good friend. I wish him and his wife, Manu, good fortune in their future endeavors together.

Vic Sood has made a substantial and positive impact upon those communities for which he has worked during his remarkable career. He has been an invaluable servant to the public. His tireless efforts will not soon be forgotten by those who worked with him or for him. It is with honor that I commend Vic Sood for his service to the community and to the Livermore Amador Valley Transit Authority for over 17 years.

COMMENDING BARRY B. ANDERSON, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE

### HON. JIM NUSSLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 11, 2003

Mr. NUSSLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the longtime and exemplary public service of Barry B. Anderson, Deputy Director of the Congressional Budget Office, CBO. Barry is leaving CBO to pursue new challenges as a fiscal advisor to the International Monetary Fund.

Barry has been involved in Federal budgeting and program evaluation for more than 30 years. He began his career in 1972 with the General Accounting Office. In 1980, he moved to the Office of Management and Budget, OMB, where he was a budget examiner for various programs. In 1988, he was promoted to the senior career civil servant position in OMB, which he held for 10 years. He was responsible for directing the analysis and the production of the President's budget under the administrations of Presidents Reagan, Bush, and Clinton.

In 1999, Barry joined CBO as the Deputy Director under Dan L. Crippen. In that capacity, he directed the operations of the agency, helping CBO to build a stronger staff, obtain better access to data, and improve administrative processes. He testified on budget trends and conceptual budget issues, and represented the United States at the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development. In January of this year, Barry served briefly as the Acting Director of CBO.

During his tenure as CBO's Deputy and Acting Director, Barry's expertise, experience, and broad knowledge of the Federal budget proved invaluable to the Budget Committee

and to the Congress. Barry has built a reputation as a staunch guardian of budgetary integrity and honesty. He has helped to oversee CBO during a tumultuous period of Federal budgeting, and his advice and counsel will be greatly missed. So, on the occasion of Barry Anderson's departure from CBO, I want to commend his many accomplishments and wish him well in the new challenges that await him in the next phase of his distinguished career.

### PAPERWORK AND REGULATORY IMPROVEMENTS ACT OF 2003

### HON. DOUG OSE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 11, 2003

Mr. OSE. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to introduce a bill entitled the "Paperwork and Regulatory Improvements Act of 2003." I am pleased to have six other original co-sponsors of this bi-partisan legislation, including: JOHN TANNER; TOM DAVIS, Chairman of Government Reform Committee; DENNIS MOORE; BILL JANKLOW, who is the Vice Chairman of my Subcommittee; JIM MATHESON; and, PAUL RYAN. The bill includes legislative changes to: (a) increase the probability of results in paperwork reduction, (b) assist Congress in its review of agency regulatory proposals, and (c) improve regulatory accounting.

Background: In Fall 2001, the Small Business Administration released a report which estimated that in 2000, Americans spent \$843 billion to comply with Federal regulations. This report concluded, "Had every household received a bill for an equal share, each would have owed \$8,164." The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) estimates the Federal paperwork burden on the public at over 8 billion hours. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) accounts for 81 percent of the total. In its March 2002 draft regulatory accounting report, OMB estimated that the price tag for all paperwork imposed on the public is \$230 billion a year.

Because of Congressional concern about the increasing costs and incompletely estimated benefits of Federal rules and paperwork, in 1996 Congress required OMB to submit its first regulatory accounting report. In 1998, Congress changed the annual report's due date to coincide with the President's budget. Congress established this simultaneous deadline so that Congress and the public would have an opportunity to simultaneously review both the on-budget and off-budget costs associated with each Federal agency imposing regulatory or paperwork burdens on the public. In 2000, Congress required OMB to permanently submit an annual regulatory accounting report. This provision requires OMB to estimate the total annual costs and benefits for all Federal rules and paperwork in the aggregate, by agency, by agency program, and by major rule, and to include an associated report on the impacts of Federal rules and paperwork on certain groups, such as small business.

From September 1997 to February 2003, OMB issued five final and one draft regulatory accounting reports. All six failed to meet some or all of the statutorily-required content requirements. Part of the reason for this failure

is that OMB has not requested agency estimates for each agency bureau and program, as it does annually for its Information Collection Budget (paperwork budget) and for the President's budget (fiscal budget).

In 1980, Congress passed the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) and established an Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) in OMB. By law, OIRA's principal responsibility is paperwork reduction. It is responsible for guarding the public's interest in minimizing costly, time-consuming, and intrusive paperwork burden. In 1995, Congress passed amendments to the PRA and set government-wide paperwork reduction goals of 10 or 5 percent per year from Fiscal Year (FY) 1996 to 2001. After annual increases in paperwork, instead of decreases, in 1998 Congress required OMB to identify specific expected reductions in FYs 1999 and 2000. OMB's resulting report was unacceptable. In response, in 2000, Congress required OMB to evaluate major regulatory paperwork and identify specific expected reductions in regulatory paperwork in FYs 2001 and 2002. Again, OMB's resulting report was unacceptable. The bottom line is that, despite explicit statutory directives to reduce paperwork burden on the public, there have been seven years of increases in paperwork burden.

Since I became Chairman of the Government Reform Subcommittee on Energy Policy, Natural Resources and Regulatory Affairs in 2001, my Subcommittee has held multiple hearings that form the basis for the provisions in the bill. These include a March 11, 2003 hearing entitled "How To Improve Regulatory Accounting: Costs, Benefits, and Impacts of Federal Regulations," and an April 11, 2003 hearing entitled "Mid-Term Report Card: Is the Bush Administration Doing Enough on Paperwork Reduction?" The witnesses at these hearings made several thoughtful recommendations, which are reflected in the bill.

Bill: My bi-partisan bill makes improvements in processes governing both paperwork and regulations. With respect to paperwork, the bill requires OMB to have at least two full-time staff working solely on tax paperwork reduction. Currently, there is only one OMB employee working part-time on tax paperwork even though IRS accounts for over 80 percent of all government-imposed paperwork. In July 2002, the Appropriations Committee included a directive to OMB in House Report 107-575, which accompanied its 2003 Treasury-Postal Appropriations bill, to focus more of OMB staff attention on reducing IRS paperwork. In addition, I have repeatedly asked OMB to increase its staff effort devoted to tax paperwork to no avail.

Also, the bill removes unjustified exemptions from various paperwork review and regulatory due process requirements in the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002. This law exempted certain Department of Agriculture regulations both from the Administrative Procedure Act's due process protections for affected parties and the PRA's required review and approval by OMB. Under the PRA, OMB is charged with assuring practical utility to all information collections imposed on the public. Also, the PRA includes a public protection clause, which assures that the public cannot be penalized for not providing information in unauthorized paperwork. The Department of Agriculture has one of the worst track records in terms of compliance with the PRA. The legislative history for this 2002 law includes no